

**MAINE FARMER**

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

**STRAWBERRY CULTURE.**

The cultivation of this early and delicious fruit is extending among us notwithstanding our fields and meadows are in ordinary seasons full of them. This fruit feels the effect of good culture as much as any other, and if rightly managed the increase of crop both as to number and size is oftentimes remarkable.

The wild strawberry is generally found to possess a higher flavor than most of the new seedling varieties, which have been produced by horticulturists, but they do not so often prove to be prolific when put into the garden and carefully cultivated.

The vines and leaves will increase in size, and the fruit too often comes up minus. Hence it will be better to propagate some of the best artificial varieties.

From what we can gather from a very little experience of our own, from careful observation of the management by others, and from reports of discussions in Horticultural Societies, the following kinds are worthy of culture among us, viz:—Early Scarlet, Hovey's Seedling, Walker's Seedling, Wilson's Seedling, Burr's New Pine, Hooker's Seedling.

There are a great many other varieties, some of which grow large but are not well flavored, or are too soft for carriage to any distance, &c. It must be observed to those who have not carefully attended to the subject, that the blossoms of some varieties are not perfect. That is, some of them have no stamens or pollen producing organs. As this pollen or dust is necessary in order to fertilize the pistils, those varieties destitute of them must be planted with some varieties that have them. For instance, Hovey's Seedling is destitute of stamens in the blossoms. It becomes necessary, therefore, to plant among them a kind that has them, and hence the Early Scarlet is used for that purpose.

We believe the kinds that we have enumerated above all have perfect flowers, except Hovey's Seedling and Burr's New Pine. The best time to set out strawberries is in the month of August, though September will do, and it is best to set them out in hills with a pretty broad path between the rows. Two, or at most three years are long enough for them to remain; by that time, they will, if the runners are not clipped, fill the whole bed. Some kinds, it is true, will bear well in this form, but most of them will do better in hills. Hovey's Seedling is one of these, it will produce as well again in hills as in mass.

The soil for strawberries should be stirred up pretty deep, and made moderately rich with manure, leaves, and rotten vegetables, and it should be in a situation where water can be freely used while they are in blossom and fruiting.

Let nature guide you a little in this business. Whereabouts do you find them largest and most abundant in the fields? In those fields or meadows that have been recently laid down to grass, when the soil has been deeply stirred, well dressed, and is full of moisture, and where there are plenty of decaying leaves and rotten wood. The same conditions will give you a good crop in the garden, rendered larger by the absence of grass and other plants. Litter, such as leaves, shavings, sawdust, tanner's bark, or straw, may be thrown over them in winter. In spring and summer, much decomposed vegetable manure, and plenty of irrigation will generally insure you a crop.

For the Maine Farmer.

**DRYING CURRANTS.**—Will you have the goodness to inform me and others, the best mode of drying currants and other pulpy fruits,—also, the best way to preserve rhubarb for winter use?

What use can be made of full grown gooseberries which are mildew coated?

J. W. K. KNOXWOOD.

**CAMDEN, July 24, 1888.**

**NOTE.** Currants can be dried by spreading them thin on boards or in pans, and placing them in the sun or in stove heat. Care must be used to prevent their moulding, as they will if damp heat is used. There are two methods of preserving rhubarb for winter use. One is to slice it up as you would apples, and dry them on boards, or by stringing the pieces, and exposing them to heat. The other is to use the jars for preserving fruits, &c. The glass jars of Potter & Bodine, noticed in our paper week before last, are excellent for this purpose.

Gooseberries in the condition named, may be washed in salt water, then rinsed in pure water, then pressed, and the juice put with sugar and converted into "jam."

[Ed.]

**CATTLE SHOWS.** We have, as yet, not heard from one-half of the Agricultural Societies in the State, with regard to the time and place fixed upon for their annual Show and Fair. If the Secretaries of those not yet reported will give us the information necessary to complete our table of Shows and Fairs, we shall feel greatly obliged. We have the following to add this week:—

Kennebec, at Readfield, Oct. 12, 13, 14.  
So. Kennebec, at Gardiner, Oct. 12, 13, 14.  
Lincoln, at Jefferson, Oct. 12, 13, 14.  
Somerset, at Skowhegan, Sept. 28, 29, 30.  
No. Somerset, at Solon, Oct. 13, 14.

**DIDN'T DO IT, FRIEND.** The American Agriculturist, one of the most valuable of our agricultural exchanges, notifies us that the receipt for making currant wine, which we published in No. 31, should have been credited to that paper. That is a fact, friend Judd, but the fault is not ours. It would tax a longer memory than ours to remember all the good things that appear in the pages of the Agriculturist. Besides, the receipt in question was cut from the columns of one of your own city neighbors, where it appeared without any credit whatever. Don't try to whip them, over our shoulders.

**THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.**

For the past two or three weeks, we have had wet weather and heavy rains, which have been favorable to growing crops, which had been suffering from drought. Many of the farmers who had just commenced haying have had their hay somewhat damaged, although we have heard of no serious loss from this cause, as yet. The crops, in this section, are looking remarkably thrifty, and fast making up for the backwardness of the early season. New potatoes are coming in plentifully, and are of a good size. The potato crop promises well, at present. Fruit of all kinds is looking well. Plums will be more plentiful, this fall, than for several years past. The orchards are well loaded with apples, and the prospect is that fruit will be abundant and cheap.

Reports from other parts of the county are favorable. The Boston Traveller of a late date, says:—

"The crops in New England never promised better at this season. Indian corn is in fine condition, of a deep dark green and luxuriant, and quite as forward as usual. Potatoes are thrifty, and an abundant supply of a fine quality is now daily coming into market. If the rot keeps off, the yield of this excellent will be very large. The crop of grass is abundant, and is likely to be secured in good condition."

A gentleman who has recently been through New Jersey and Long Island reports fine crops wherever he travelled, and especially grass. A princely farmer near Huntington, L. I., has so much hay, old and new, that his barns and caps are crowded to the utmost. Meadows that were cut two or three times per acre were to be devoted to the cattle, for want of room to stow the hay in, and of time and hands to secure it. A Long Island farmer pointed out a large meadow of heavy grass, remarking, that if he had time, after securing his wheat crop, to mow and make it, he should do so, otherwise his horses and cattle would have the benefit of it as it was. Grass could be had in that neighborhood for a song. All the mowing is being done by machinery, and the raking by horses. Wheat, oats, rye and barley, were all secured by reaping machines.

Speaking of the crops in New Hampshire, the Manchester Mirror says:—  
"Rain for two days past has been abundant, giving the earth hereabouts a great soaking. Crops throughout New Hampshire are looking finely; so much hay will be cut that, with the large amount left over from last year, the barns will be crowded; corn, till within two weeks very backward, is coming forward with great rapidity, and promises to be good; rye, oats, wheat, barley and potatoes give promise of an immense crop. It has been many years since we have seen the pastures look so well all over the State, or live stock improve so rapidly on grass in the month of June. Though business is dull, it is gratifying to know that the earth yields abundantly, and that man and beast cannot go hungry for twelve months to come."

We also have the following report of the prospect of the crops at the West:—  
"Illinois papers state the wheat in many parts of that State has been badly rusted. Many fields over large sections are also found to be blasted, probably by the beating rains while in bloom. It is therefore probable that in Iowa and the northern half of Illinois, wheat will hardly be half a crop. In Southern Illinois wheat was a good yield, as well as in Central and Southern Indiana. In Wisconsin, the prospect is now very fine; the wheat being later, and ripening under the present good weather. Corn is coming on well in all parts of the country, and high hopes are now entertained of a heavy crop. Oats are a light crop in Indiana and Illinois. Accounts in regard to barley vary greatly; it is doubtless much injured to the South and Southwest."

The Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel thinks that, on the whole, the crop of wheat in that State will exceed that of last year. In Laporte county alone it is estimated there will be a surplus of 700,000 bushels for shipment. The grass crop is fine all over the State. Oats are unequal; in some localities an average crop, while in others there is almost a total failure."

A GOOD "DEXTER." Our friend of the State of Maine in enumerating the changes that have taken place within a few years, and the prospects of what may be expected in the next few years, says:—  
"We shall also find a growing sentiment of State pride in Maine, as we gradually learn to respect ourselves, and value our own position. The next five years will witness a rapid advance in all the material interests of the State, and the thousand sturdy men who have already planted themselves this year in the Aroostook, are an advance guard of a noble army, in a new field of honorable enterprise, whose influence will be felt throughout the State. With our vast public domain occupied, our manufacturing facilities improved, Maine would in a few years become the finest portion of the continent. Toward the accomplishment of these ends, we hope to labor, while we learn to wait."

**TRAVEL IN A CORN FIELD.** Some Yankee, we presume it is, has communicated to Emery's Journal of Agriculture the amount of travel which some of our Western brethren, who cultivate a hundred acres of corn, have to take, from the time the plow is first put in, until the corn is housed. He says that it requires sixteen hundred miles travel to do it up right. In order to obviate this great amount of journeying, he recommends the invention of more machinery, so that two or more rows can be cultivated at once, thus reducing the labor very essentially.

**TAX A NEIGHBOR'S GOOD OFFICES AS SELDOM AS POSSIBLE.** "Do not ride a free horse to death" is a true but good advice. Rely upon your own resources as much as possible. Human nature delights in nothings, hence look out that an opportunity for your neighbor to serve you is not a novelty.

**CABBAGES.** There is no crop raised that as a general thing, pays better on good soil, than cabbages. The product per acre is of greater nutritive value than that of any other crop we know.

**COMPARATIVE VALUE OF ROOTS.**

Mr. Editor.—Will you, or some of your readers, inform me what is the comparative value of roots for cattle and hogs?

There are many farmers that practice feeding roots that have never made any accurate estimate of their value, compared with different kinds of grain, hay, &c.

In conversation with a gentleman upon this subject he said, that he had practiced feeding his horse with eight quarts of oats and eight quarts of carrots a day, and that he performed more labor and was in better condition than when fed sixteen quarts of oats a day. In this case a bushel of carrots is equal in value to a bushel of oats.

What is the value of ruta bagas, carrots, beets, parsnips, and potatoes, compared with rye, oats, peas, barley, buckwheat, corn, and hay, when fed to cattle and hogs?

I want to investigate this subject, and take this course, hoping to receive information from those who have made accurate experiments; and any such information will be gratefully received by a

SUBSCRIBER.

Port Fairfield, June 23, 1888.

**NOTE.** We have several times given statements of chemists and others, of their experiments to ascertain the comparative value of the different roots and other substances used for food—good hay being the standard.

In No. 21, Vol. 24, we published the following editorial upon this subject, which may give some light to our friend by way of an answer to his queries:—

It is a great object to the farmers of Maine to raise a supply of the best kinds of fodder for their stock during the winter. Hay, we all know, is the great dependence—the staple material for this purpose, but there are many other crops which can be raised to advantage among us, and which are very valuable for furnishing food to stock, and thereby saving hay.

In order to ascertain the real value of these crops for the purpose above named, it will be necessary to compare the nutritive properties of the several articles with good hay as the standard. Experiments, and close and careful comparison of the results of many trials, have given the following as the comparative difference between the articles mentioned and good hay. We have published these results before, but we now put them in tabular form, so as to give the reader an easier mode of comparing them.

100 lbs. of hay are equal to
275 " of green Indian corn,
442 " of rye straw,
164 " of oat straw,
153 " of pea straw,
201 " of raw potatoes,
175 " of boiled potatoes,
339 " of mangel wurtzel,
504 " of turnips,
46 " of rye,
50 " of wheat,
59 " of oats,
45 " of peas or beans,
64 " of buckwheat,
57 " of Indian corn,
68 " of acorns,
105 " of wheat bran,
100 " of rye bran,
167 " of wheat, pea, and oat chaff,
179 " of rye and barley.

From this "bird's eye view," it will be easy to calculate the fodder value of any of the above articles which you may raise. For instance, if you have 504 lbs. of turnips, they will give as much nutrition to your cattle as 100 lbs. of good hay, or in other words, it will take 5 lbs. of turnips to be equal to 1 lb. of hay.

An ox, it is said, requires 2 per cent of hay per day if he does not work, and 21 per cent if he works. Suppose, therefore, you have an ox that weighs 1500 lbs., he will require 30 lbs. of hay per day if he does not work. But you wish to feed him in part with turnips. If you give him 15 lbs. of hay, how many pounds of turnips must you give him to make up the supply? Answer, 75 lbs., which, at 60 lbs. to the bushel, will be 5 bushels.

Again according to the table, a little more than half a pound of Indian corn is equal to a pound of hay. If, therefore, you give the same ox but 15 lbs. of hay, how much Indian corn must he have to supply the 15 lbs. of hay? Answer, 45 lbs. Allowing corn to weigh 50 lbs. per bushel, it will take 5 quarts and a third.

Allowing the estimates in the table to be correct, they will be a convenient guide to farmers in feeding cattle, &c., on other articles, in order to save their hay.

A mow such as is said to require 3 per cent of her weight per day. A sheep, full grown, 34 per cent.

For the Maine Farmer.

**CLUB ROOTED CABBAGES.**

MR. EDITOR.—In a recent number of your paper, I notice a communication with regard to club rooted cabbages. In former years, I had been a good deal troubled with such. Last year, when setting out the plants, I mixed a little guano with the earth, and added water so as to make a thick mud. In this mud I put the plants, making it stiff enough by the addition of pure earth to adhere closely to the plant, and found this plan to answer to a charm. This year, I pursued the same course, and I don't remember that, in both seasons, I have lost one plant from this cause, nor yet from the white worm at the root.

J. H.

Prince William, N. B., July 26, 1888.

**IMPORTANT INVENTION.** An improvement on Hoe's fast printing press has been made by Mr. M. S. Beach, of the Sun, by which the sheet, after being printed on one side in the usual way, is immediately drawn back and printed on the other side, from the second form, which takes the place of the balance-weight on the type drum. By this arrangement the sheet is drawn back without checking or changing the ordinary action on any part of the press; and the amount of work done in the same time is thereby doubled. We have seen an extra Sun struck off from this press as an experimental sheet; and every appearance indicates that the invention will prove, in every respect, a success. If this shall, indeed, be the case, Mr. Beach will have conferred a vast benefit. [Courier and Enquirer.]

**AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**

The Seventh Session of this National Institution will commence at Mozart Hall, 663 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 14th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will be continued for several successive days.

Among the objects of this meeting are the following: To bring together the most distinguished Pomologists of our land, and, by a free interchange of experience, to collect and diffuse such researches and discoveries as have been recently made in the science of Pomology—to hear reports of the various State Committees and other district associations—to revise and enlarge the Society's catalogue of fruits—to assist in determining the synonyms by which the same fruit is known in America or Europe—to ascertain the relative value of varieties in different parts of our country—what are suitable for particular localities—what new sorts give promise of being worthy of dissemination—what are adapted to general cultivation; and, especially, to concert measures for the further advancement of the art and science of Pomology.

The remarkable and gratifying progress which has recently been made in this branch of rural industry, is in no small degree attributable to the establishment and salutary influences of our Horticultural and Pomological Societies, the proceedings of which have been widely promulgated by the press. A great work has been already accomplished, but a greater still remains to be accomplished. It is, therefore, desirable that every State and Territory of the Union and the Provinces of British America should be ably and fully represented in this convention, and the Pomological, Horticultural and Agricultural Societies, within these limits, are hereby requested to send such number of delegates as they may deem expedient. Nurserymen, fruit-growers, and all others especially interested in Pomology, are also invited to be present, and participate in the deliberations of the meeting.

Held, as this assembly will be, in the great commercial emporium of our country, easily accessible from all parts of this continent, and at the same time when the convention of the editors of the Agricultural press will be in session, it is anticipated that the attendance will be larger than on any former occasion, and the beneficial results proportionately increased.

In order to increase as much as possible the utility of the occasion, and to facilitate business, members and delegates are requested to forward specimens of fruit grown in their respective districts, and esteemed worthy of notice; also, papers descriptive of their mode of cultivation—of diseases and insects injurious to vegetation—of remedies for the same, and to communicate whatever may aid in promoting the objects of the meeting. Each contributor is requested to make out a complete list of his specimens, and present the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted to the meeting as soon as practicable after its organization.

For the purpose of eliciting the most reliable information, the several fruit committees of States, and other local associations, are requested to forward to Hon. Samuel Walker, general Chairman of the Fruit Committee, Roxbury, Mass., or to P. Barry, Esq., Secretary of the Society, Rochester, N. Y., a definite answer to each of the following questions, at an early date, and prior to September 1st:

What six and twenty varieties of the apple are best adapted to a family orchard of one hundred trees, and how many of each sort should it contain? What varieties, and how many of each, are best for an orchard of one thousand trees, designed to bear fruit for the market?

What six and twenty varieties of the pear are best for family use on the pear stock? What varieties, and how many of each, are best adapted to a peach orchard of one hundred or of one thousand trees?

What are the six and twelve best varieties of the peach for a family orchard? What are the best varieties, and how many of each best adapted to a peach orchard of one hundred or of one thousand trees?

Answers to these questions should be made from reliable experience, and with reference to the proximity or remoteness of the market.

Societies will please transmit to the Secretary at an early date a list of the delegates they have appointed.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming members can remit the admission fee to Thomas P. James, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, who will furnish them with the Transactions of the Society. Life Membership, twenty dollars; Biennial, two dollars.

**PACKAGES OF FRUIT** may be addressed to W. S. CANNISTER, Esq., 468 Pearl Street, N. Y. MARSHALL P. WILDER, President, Boston, Ms. P. BARRY, Esq., Secretary, Rochester, N. Y. July 1, 1888.

**THE THAMES.** A member of the House of Commons, Mr. Tito, who specially studied the river question, found that ninety millions of gallons of sewage matter was daily poured into the Thames, while eighty-seven millions of water were supplied from it by the companies; so that the whole of this water, taken out in a pure state, was returned impure; the sewage matter, carried down to the sea, is partly decomposed, and a great portion is returned at flood tide. Another member hazarded the assertion that the whole air of the metropolis was poisoned; it would require six millions sterling to drain London; a glass of simple water was now a dangerous indulgence; the consequence would be a considerable increase in the consumption of ardent spirits, and spurious wines—worse poison in the end.

**THIN OUT ROOT CROPS.** Thin them out, if you are inexperienced, till you think you have raised your crop, and see to it yourself. If you have sugar beets, and any fit for the table, a part may be left to be pulled for market during the summer.

**HARROWED TURNIPS.** Where turnips are sown broadcast, they may be safely harrowed when the seed leaf is coming out. This will check the weeds, thin the turnips, and yet leave plenty in the ground for a crop.

**From Dickens' Household Words. WATER MUSIC.**

'Twas in summer—glorious summer—  
For beyond the murky, muggy, mellow  
Weary with a long day's ramble  
Through the fern and blooming bramble,  
Needing rest, I sat me down.  
Beetling crags hung high above me,  
Ever looking grandly rude;  
Still there was some trace of mildness  
In this scene as weird; its wildness  
Might be sought for solitude.  
Birds and flowers, song and beauty,  
Seem'd this rugged realm to fill;  
That which was my soul's glancing  
Was the music and the dancing  
Of a rock-orchestra plashing.  
Languishing there, I was delighted,  
Musing on the days gone by,  
Watching its bright spray-particles sprinkled,  
Every delivery tone that tinkled  
Touched some cord of memory.

'Twas as if sweet spirit-voices  
Threw a spell around me there:  
Now, in lightest notes of gladness,  
Now, in deeper tones of sadness,  
Waiting whispers to my ear.  
Memory, hope, imagination,  
Seem'd to have awaked my will;  
And my thoughts kept on adreaming  
Till the bright stars were a gleaming  
To the music of the rill.

What a world of strange reflections  
Came upon me then unthought!  
Strange that sounds should find responses—  
Where 'ere my mystic echoes—  
In the corridors of thought!

Then emotions were awaked,  
Making my heart wildly thrill,  
As I linger'd there and listen'd,  
Whilst the dew around me glisten'd,  
To the music of the rill.

**LINCOLN CO. AG. SOCIETY.****LIST OF PREMIUMS.**

This Society will hold its next Show and Fair on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 12th, 13th and 14th, at the head of Danversville Pond, in Jefferson.

**HORSES.** Best entire horse, to remain in the County at least nine months, \$5; 2d, \$3; 3d, \$2; best breeding mare, 4; 2d, \$3; 3d, \$2; best draught horse (gelding), 3; 2d, \$2; 3d, \$1; best family horse, 2; 2d, \$1; best trotter, 3 yrs. old, 2; 2d, \$1; best 2 yrs. old, 1; 2d, \$1; best 1 yr. old, 1; 2d, \$1; best colt under 1 yr. old, 1.

**WORKING OXEN.** Best yoke of working oxen, 3; 2d, \$2; 3d, \$1. Best town team, not less than 8 yokes, 8; 2d, \$6; 3d, \$4; best town team of 3 yrs. old steers, not less than 6 yokes, 6; 2d, \$4; 3d, \$2; 2d yrs. old, 4; 2d, \$3; 3d, \$2.

**STEERS.** Best yoke 3 yrs. old steers, 3; 2d, \$2; 3d, \$1. 2 yrs. old steers, 2; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1; do. steer calves, 1; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1.

**BEEVES.** Best yoke of fat cows, 3; 2d, \$2; best fat cow without a mate, 2; best fat cow, 2; 2d, \$1.

**BULLS.** Best bull of improved breed, not less than 3 yrs. old, 4; 2d, \$3; 3d, \$2; do. not less than 1 yr. old, 3; 2d, \$2; 3d, \$1; best bull calf not less than 4 mos. old, 2; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1; best bull calf not less than 2 mos. old, 1; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1.

**COWS AND HEIFERS.** Best cow, improved breed, 3; 2d, \$2; 3d, \$1; best dairy cow, 2; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1; best 1 yr. old heifer, improved breed, 2; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1; best yearling heifer, improved breed, 2; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1; best heifer calf, improved breed, 1; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1.

**PLOUGHING.** Best plowing 10 inches deep with 4 oxen, 2d, \$2; do. 8 in. deep, 2d, \$2; do. 6 in. deep, 2d, \$2; do. 4 in. deep with 3 yrs. old steers, 3; 2d, \$2; do. 8 in. deep with six 2 yrs. old steers, by boys not over 16 yrs. old, 2; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1.

**DRAINING AND TRAILING.** Best exhibition of strength and discipline, on drag, by one yoke of oxen, 3; 2d, \$2; by two yokes of 2 yrs. old steers, 2; 2d, \$1; do. by one yoke 2 yrs. old steers, managed by boys not over 16 yrs. old, 2; 2d, \$1; do. by two yokes, managed by boys not over 16 yrs. old, 1; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1.

**SHEEP AND SWINE.** Best buck, 2; 2d, \$1; best ewe sheep, not less than 6 in. number, 3; 2d, \$2; 3d, \$1. Best boar, 2; 2d, \$1; best sow, 2; 2d, \$1; best litter of pigs, not less than six, 2; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1.

**FOWLS.** Best geese, ducks, turkeys, and hens, not less than 6 each, severally, 1; 2d, \$1.

**DARY PRODUCTS.** Best butter, 50 lbs. or more, 2d, \$2; 3d, \$1; best milk, by girls under 18 yrs. of age, 2; 2d, \$1.

**BEST CHICKEN.** 2; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1.

**BEST LOST WEIGHT RACE.** 1; 2d, \$1; do. rye and Indian bread, 1; 2d, \$1.

**FIELD CROPS.** Best crop of corn raised on not less than 1 acre, 4; 2d, \$3; 3d, \$2; do. wheat, same conditions, 3; 2d, \$2; 3d, \$1; do. rye, barley, and oats, same conditions, each, 2; 2d, \$1; best 1 bushels white beans, 2; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1; best peas, 1; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1.

**ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.** Best crop of potatoes, not less than 1 acre, 3; 2d, \$2; 3d, \$1; do. carrots, 2; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1; do. rutabagas, same conditions, 2; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1; do. beets, 2; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1; best cabbage, not less than 50 heads, 2; 2d, \$1; best squashes, not less than six, 1; 2d, \$1; best pumpkins, not less than six, 1; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1.

**FRUIT.** Best winter apples, 1 bushel or more, 2; 2d, 1; do. autumn apples, 4; 2d, \$1; best dish apples, 1; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1; do. fall apples, 1; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1; greatest variety of fruit and in best condition, exhibited at fair, 2; 2d, \$1; best peach or more of pears, 2; 2d, \$1; best basket of fruit, not less than 1 dozen, best basket plums, 1; 2d, \$1; best native grapes, 1; 2d, \$1; best foreign grapes, 2; 2d, \$1; greatest variety of grapes, 2; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1.

**FLOWERS.** Best display of flowers and best kept during the fair, 1; 2d, \$1; best pair rare bouquets, 1; 2d, \$1; best display pot plants, 1; 2d, \$1.

**CARriages AND HARNESSES.** Best two wheel chaise, 3; 2d, \$2; do. four wheel do., 3; 2d, \$2; best buggy or common wagon, 2; 2d, \$1; best sleigh, 2; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1.

**SHOES, SHOES AND LEATHER.** Best calf skins not less than six, 1; best leather, not less than 6 sides, 1; best sole leather, not less than 3 sides, 1; best case of men's boots, 2; do. thick boots, 2; best ladies' boots, not less than 6 pair, 2; do. shoes or slippers, do, 1.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.** Best sward plow, 1; best seed sower, 1; best harrow, 1; best seed sower, 1; best horse rake, 1; 2d, \$1; best do. and horse, 1; best broad and narrow axes, each 1; best and greatest variety edge tools, 1; best shovels, hoes, and forks, not less than 4 doz. each, each 1; best set horse and ox shoes, each 1; best castings, 2; 2d, \$1.

**CANNISTER WORK.** Best musical instrument, 2; best ship steering wheel, 2; best model of ship, 2; best carved work, 2; best cabinet work, 3; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1.

**HOBSEBOLL MANUFACTURES.** To be made in the Co. Best woolen cloth, home manufactured, 10 yds., 2; do. cotton and wool do. do., 2; best 10 yds. carpeting, 2; best patch work quilt, 1; 50; 2d, 1; best counterpane or spread, 1; 50; 2d, 1; best yarn hearth rug, 1; 2d, \$1; best rug, 1; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1; best table linen, 1; 2d, \$1; 3d, \$1; best embroidered ottoman or chair, 1; 2d, \$1; best woolen knitting yarn, 1 lb., spun by a girl not over 15 yrs. old, 50c; 2d, 25c; best woolen hose, 2 pairs, made by a girl not over 15 yrs. old, 50c; 2d, 25c.

ISAC REED, H. W. FAIRBANKS, Trustees.  
Lincoln Co. papers please copy.

**PRESERVATION OF UNCOOKED FRUIT IN JARS OR CANS.**

The principle involved in all the patent cans is public property, to be used as much as any body sees fit—the particular mode of performing the operation is all that is patented. Some of these cans are cheap enough to make it an object to use them. Glass jars are much the most convenient kind, for if any change take place in the fruit—mould or fermentation of any kind, it is seen at once. In the selection of jars in general, the thinner the better, provided only that the glass is as nearly as possible of an even thickness. These cheap glasses are usually carefully annealed, (that is, cooled off, after they are blown), and the thinner and even the glass, the more sudden changes of temperature will they bear without breaking. We have had glass jars repeatedly that would break if set near the fire, if immersed in hot water, and even if set down and moved about on a sandy surface, stone or table. Jars break much more frequently by heat, than by any other casualty. Select, then, especially, thin-bottomed jars, with a good lip at the top, and with mouths just as small as you can use for the fruit you wish the preserve. Provide good corks, which have been immersed in some soft cement while boiling hot, kept in it a few minutes, taken out and allowed to cool before the cement is removed from the surface. This will make the corks air-tight at the outset, but before this they should have been fitted to the cans, so that they may be inserted without effort.



# MAINE FARMER

### LIGHTNING RODS, AGAIN.

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**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.** MR. V. DARLING, authorized agent, will visit the towns in Hancock county during the present month. He is authorized to transact business and receive money and subscriptions for the Maine Farmer.

**HANCOCK AG. SOCIETY.** The Show and Fair of this new Society will be holden at Ellsworth, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th and 13th.

Arrey & Hoxie, who lost, we understand, about one ton of hay, several casks of lime, and a few or two hhd's. of molasses. Two horses were saved from the stable with great difficulty. We understand that the loss will not much exceed one thousand dollars. There was no insurance. The shop was undoubtedly set on fire.

up his eye, but in reality to get a razor, with which he attacked Miller most ferociously. Miller received two or three terrible gashes in his body before he broke away from his antagonist and while endeavoring to get through a door into the street, Dickson cut his throat, and he expired immediately. The murderer had not been

**ACCIDENT.** Mr. William Miller of Bloomfield fell from the scaffolding of his barn on Saturday last, and injured himself severely. He struck on the edge of a plank breaking two ribs and injuring his stomach. He is doing well.

on the excursion, and as the Terror neared wharf he attempted to jump to the deck of other vessel and fell between them. It was supposed that he was stunned by the fall, as he not rise to the surface of the water. He about sixteen years of age.

break through shingled roofs. Our states that the crops, on the farm owned by Messrs. Goding and Leavitt, are ruined, the grain crops especially, being utterly destroyed. The tempest passed down on the east side of the St. Croix river, and did not extend over a mile in width. [Aroostook Pioneer.]









## The Muse.

## A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

The following beautiful piece of poetry is taken from a new work entitled "Legends and Lyrics," recently published in London, by Adelaide Anne Procter—before I trust my fate to thee,  
Or place my fate to thee,  
Before I lay thy future  
Color and form to mine,  
Before I part all for thee, question thy soul to light  
For me.

I break all lighter bonds, nor feel  
A shadow of regret  
In there one link within the Past  
That holds thy spirit yet;  
Or is thy faith as clear and free as that which I can  
pledge to thee?

Does there within thy dimmest dream  
A possible future shine,  
Wherein thy life may henceforth breathe,  
Untroubled, unshaken by grief?  
If so, at any pain or cost, oh, tell me before all is lost.  
Look deeper still. If thou canst feel,  
Within thy inmost soul,  
That thou hast kept a portion back,  
While I have staked the whole,  
Let no false pity spare the blow, but in true mercy tell  
me so.

Is there within thy heart a need  
That mine cannot fulfill?  
One chord that any other hand  
Could better wake or still?  
Speak now—lest at some future day my whole life wither  
in decay.

Live there within thy nature hid  
The demon-spells of fate,  
Shedding a passing glory light  
On all things new and strange?  
It may not be thy fault alone—but shield my heart  
against thy own.

Couldst thou withdraw thy hand one day  
And answer to my claim,  
That Fate, and that to-day's mistake,  
Not thou—had been to blame;  
Some sooth thy conscience thus: but thou, O surely,  
thou wilt wane no more.

Nay, answer not—I dare not hear,  
The words would come too late;  
Yet I must spare thee all remorse,  
So comfort thee, my fate:  
Whatever on my heart may find—remember, I would  
risk it all.

## THE SMELLS.

From the London Town Talk.  
By EDGAR ALLAN POE.  
Pass the river with its smells,  
Horrid smells!  
What a risk of fever the experiment compels!  
How they stifle, stifle, stifle,  
On the left shore and the right;  
How your helpless lungs they fight  
Of the last remaining trifle.

Of their breath, and put to rights  
Any rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,  
You're composing at the time;  
Or your business calculation, if you're one who buys and  
sells,  
Do the smells, smells, smells,  
Do the choking and provoking of the smells!

Go through Lambeth with its smells,  
Charmel smells!  
Generated out of gross detestable as Pell's;  
When the scent of rotten cheese  
You have passed, your nostrils seize  
Odors, as from burnt old coffee,  
Or the signal hair of a goat.

You seek refuge on a Citizen steambath  
Very soon.  
Oh! of all the dreadful smells!  
What an error thus to think to 'scape the river Smells!  
How it smells!  
From its drain and sewer coils,  
Does the nuisance—and you soon repeat your steambath  
voyage here.

Having fallen from the frying-pan and tumbled into the  
fire  
Of the smells, smells, smells,  
Of the smells, smells, smells,  
Of the poisoned, sewer-poisoned, river smells.

What the House of Commons smells,  
Petit smells!  
Then a gust of cabbage water build the building dwells!  
Can you wonder that at night  
Members jangle wrong with right,  
Hawling wabble about terrace and inhale the river's  
blight?

## The Story Teller.

## JOHN WOLFE'S RICH WIFE.

I was passing Wolfe's store the other day, with a brother book-keeper, when we noticed a very neat carriage stop at the store, and one of the prettiest women in New York got out of it.

"There," said my companion, "is John Wolfe's rich wife. What luck some fellows have in the world! Born rich people they continually gather riches, while we poor fellows never seem to get rid of the blasted woman upon that Dame Fortune stuck into our unfortunate mouths when we came into the blessed world. But, rich or poor, hang me if I would hunt up a rich wife any how. It is rather a mean business to marry a woman for her money."

"Well, my good fellow," said I, "you happen to be wide of the mark this time. I know how John Wolfe got his rich wife, and can assure you that he did not marry her for her money; and, moreover, did not dream of ever getting one cent with her."

"Ay," said he, sneeringly, "all those rich fellows pretend that they don't care anything about it; but don't you think I am quite so green as to believe any such stuff as that. Facts speak louder than words, and we all know that John Wolfe has a rich wife."

"Yes," I replied, "and pretty as rich, and as good as pretty, and loving as good."

"Oh, ho!" he exclaimed, "I guess you must have fallen in love with her; rather a pity you were married so long ago; you might have cut out John, and got a rich wife yourself."

"Not a bit of it," said I; "but you shall hear the whole story of why you will come to my house to-night; and while we have our smoke on the piazza, I'll see if I cannot wipe some of the cynic out of your composition."

"Agreed," said he, "I'll be with you after supper."

About five years ago, John Wolfe's book-keeper married a nice, pretty little girl up in his native village, in Vermont, brought her down to New York, and started house-keeping in the very suggest cottage in Brooklyn. I was invited to the house-warming, and a more delightful evening does not often check the dull business of life than we passed. The old gentleman had been home a week from a package arrived by express from New York, duly addressed to his wife, which, upon being opened, disclosed a very handsome silver tea-service, with an accompanying letter begging her acceptance of the same, as a mark of respect and distinguished consideration for important and disinterested services rendered to sundry firms whose names were all attached, headed, of course, by the respected and respectable house of Wolfe, Waterhouse & Co.

ashed to think that he had done so little for so rich a return, and was rather sorry that he had not found time to have gone personally to comfort her in her sore affliction.

I do not know exactly how it came about, but I later brought on another, until a pretty regular correspondence sprang up between them. It happened, also, that the widow's father who was a retired lawyer, living on the frugal savings of a frugal life, was able to confer a very considerable favor on John Wolfe's wife, by saving them from a severe loss by a dishonest customer who had suddenly taken it into his head, after a lifetime of honesty, to turn rogue, sell his goods to a cash customer who presented himself just at the right time, and slip off to California with the proceeds.

A friend of the old lawyer was employed to draw up the bill of sale, who mentioned to him, casually, that so and so was selling out to him, and going to the new land of promise; and knowing that this individual was largely indebted to Wolfe's house, he quietly slipped himself off to New York by the first stage, without mentioning to any one but his wife and daughter where he was going. Arrived in New York, he introduced himself, personally, to John Wolfe, and proceeded to inform him of the important business which brought him to the city. As the real creditor was expected to take the next California steamer, no time was lost in getting matters fixed, and just as the gentleman was depositing himself, carpet-bag and plunder, on board the steamer for Aspinwall, he found himself rather unexpectedly obliged to relinquish his journey and pay a visit to John Wolfe's store, where, after paying over his full indebtedness, he was released, only to be carefully attended to by the rest of his rather urgent creditors.

The whole affair proved a most successful one, and highly creditable to all parties concerned, but most especially to the young widow's father. "You see, Mr. Cynic," said I, addressing my friend, "how one courtesy begets another!"

For all this important service, the old lawyer would only accept his expenses from home and back—said the jaunt had been worth something handsome to him in the excitement and life it had given to his stagnant blood, and would not take a cent in cash on any account. John Wolfe, however, to be upside with him for all that. The old gentleman had hardly been home a week from a package arrived by express from New York, duly addressed to his wife, which, upon being opened, disclosed a very handsome silver tea-service, with an accompanying letter begging her acceptance of the same, as a mark of respect and distinguished consideration for important and disinterested services rendered to sundry firms whose names were all attached, headed, of course, by the respected and respectable house of Wolfe, Waterhouse & Co.

Things went on about so for two years, perhaps a letter passing between the parties about once a month, and John Wolfe and the young widow almost began courting by letter, without either one having yet seen the other.

At last, one warm July, business being somewhat slack, John Wolfe took a trip to the White Mountains for a week or two, and while there, became acquainted, as traveling fellows often will, with a party of five young folks—three ladies and two gentlemen.

The old couple were men and wives, not a very long time past the honeymoon; the third lady was called cousin Jane, and, like many other cousins we can all remember, was about one of the liveliest, most piquant little creatures you ever saw. Dark, sparkling eyes that seemed to dance and laugh all the time, above the most blooming cheeks, and darling little nose, and sweetest mouth, and roundest chin that ever belonged to bewitching woman.

John was quite smitten; he dined with her at the evening ball; he rode with her up the steep mountain path, he went fishing for brook-trout, and nothing delighted him more than when they came in to a deeper pool or more rugged path than common, to lift the little thing, in his great brawny arms, and carry her like a child.

For three days and nights, John Wolfe was in a paradise; on the fourth morning he woke up and found his happiness gone; a letter had been left on his dressing-table, stating that the Pinkertons—the name of his new friends—had been obliged to depart by the stage, at an early hour in the morning, having received news of sudden illness in their family, should be most happy to renew acquaintance with him at a future day, &c., &c.

and joying together, lifting her sometimes over some rough obstacle in the path, and then again fairly carrying her across some big drift of snow which the summer sun had not been able to penetrate near enough to wake up; and so on and on, until, wearied out, they stood to gaze upon the magnificent prospect below and around them. Suddenly, John thought he was on his knees before her, pouring out a torrent of passionate words, declaring that life, and hope, and happiness dwelt only where, &c., &c., when, before he could get an answer, or know whether the dear girl smiled or frowned, behold he woke up. He was dreadfully mortified at first, but presently recollecting where he was, and seeing it was broad daylight, he jumps out of bed, makes his morning ablutions, and dresses himself in great haste, determined to wait no longer for an answer than it would take him to find the object of his dream. Down stairs he goes and into the parlor; she is not there—looks into the garden, but does not see her, when suddenly bethinking such a note-bill little dame might be a good housewife, he starts for the kitchen. Where, forsooth, he finds her singing like a bird, above deep in the bread-trough, kneading away for dear life. John's heavy tread betrayed the intruder, and she looked up.

"Do you want to know how to make Johnny-cake, Mr. Wolfe?" she exclaimed merrily.

"No," said John, rather seriously, for, like a man of deep and earnest feeling as he was, he felt that he approached a crisis in his life; "no, I do not want to know Johnny-cake is mixed already—I only want to know whether I can get it."

The widow did not know what to make of it. "Well," said she, "I do not know any reason why you should not."

"That," replied John "is what I want to find out; and as you know, my dear friend, that two heads are better than one, I have come to consult you about it."

So, to make the matter plain to her, he related his story to the termination.

"And now, Jane," said he, "I am here for your answer. Will you be my Johnny-cake? Yes or no?"

Jane had held her head when he spoke, blushing celestial red—as is quite proper, I believe on such occasions. But Jane was an earnest nature, likewise, and all trifling and fun had vanished, when, looking up to him, her bright eyes brimming full of joyous tears, she gave him just one of the sweetest kisses he ever had in his life.

"For ever and ever," she cried; "for ever and ever, John, if you will have me."

Just at this instant the old lady mother stepped into the kitchen, and brought them both to their senses by exclaiming—

## Sabbath Reading.

## "BRINGING OUR HEAVENLY WITH US."

The time for toil is past, and night has come—  
The last and saddest of the harvest-eve;  
Worn out with labor long and wearisome,  
Drooping and faint, the reapers hasten home,  
Each laden with his sheaves.

Few, light, and worthless,—yet their trifling weight  
Through all my frame a wearyaching leaves;  
For long I struggled with my hapless fate,  
And still and still I was dark and late—  
Yet these are all my sheaves.

Full well I know I have more tears than wheat—  
Branches and flowers, dry stalks, and withered leaves;  
Wherefore I blush and weep, as at thy feet  
I kneel down reverently, and repeat,  
"Master, behold my sheaves!"

I know these blossoms, clustering heavily  
With evening dew upon their folded leaves,  
Can claim no value nor utility—  
Therefore shall fragrant and heavy be  
The glory of my sheaves.

So do I gather strength and hope anew;  
For well I know thy patient love perceives  
Not what I did, but what I strive to do—  
And though the full, ripe ears be sadly few,  
Thou wilt accept my sheaves.

Doing good is the only certainly happy action  
of man's life.  
God draweth straight lines, but we think and  
call them crooked.

We start in life with a great stock of wisdom,  
but it grows less the further we go.  
Society, like silk, must be viewed in all its  
situations, or its colors will deceive us.

What is mine, even to my life, is here I love;  
but the secret of my friend is not mine.  
A good man suffers evil and doth good.  
A natural man suffers good and doth evil.

Whatever the base man finds evil in his own  
soul he can with ease lay upon another.  
In the worst times there is still more cause to  
complain of an evil heart than of an evil  
and corrupt world.

## Dutcher's Dead Shot.

HOUSEKEEPERS use it, because it clears their houses of  
Bed Bugs.

Housekeepers use it, because it clears their houses of  
Bed Bugs.  
Dutcher's Dead Shot is a powerful remedy for the  
removal of bed bugs, and is used by thousands of  
housekeepers in all parts of the country. It is a  
powerful remedy for the removal of bed bugs, and is  
used by thousands of housekeepers in all parts of the  
country. It is a powerful remedy for the removal of  
bed bugs, and is used by thousands of housekeepers  
in all parts of the country.

Miller's Condition Powders  
For Horses and Cattle.  
A medicine that every man who owns or uses a horse will find  
it his advantage to keep constantly on hand.  
C. W. ATWELL, General Agent, Portland, Me.

A Rare Chance.  
THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in  
South Durham, 4 miles from Brunswick Village and  
Frederic. The farm contains 100 acres of superior grass  
land, free from stone, with a deep well for water, and  
out 60 tons of hay last year. It is well watered, and has a  
good road leading to the sea. There are also 100  
acres of land in the neighborhood, and a good  
house and barn. The farm is a rare chance for a  
man who wants to make a home for himself and  
family. The price is \$10,000. The subscriber  
wishes to sell the farm at once. The price is  
\$10,000. The subscriber wishes to sell the farm  
at once. The price is \$10,000.

Rare Chance for Business.  
WANTED, an active man, with a capital of \$200 to \$500,  
to take an interest in and control the sale of a valuable  
estate in the city of Portland. The estate is situated  
in the city of Portland, and is a rare chance for a  
man who wants to make a home for himself and  
family. The price is \$10,000. The subscriber  
wishes to sell the estate at once. The price is  
\$10,000. The subscriber wishes to sell the estate  
at once. The price is \$10,000.

Choice Family Groceries, as good as the best, and as  
cheap as the cheapest, at the Store of  
J. W. L. WOOD, Boston, Mass.

Barney's New Perfume for the season, KISS-ME-QUICK,  
distilled from fragrant flowers, for sale by  
J. W. L. WOOD, Boston, Mass.

Farm for Sale.  
SITUATED in Monmouth, about two miles from the  
city, containing about 10 acres of excellent land  
suitable for building, and a good house and barn.  
The farm is a rare chance for a man who wants  
to make a home for himself and family. The price  
is \$10,000. The subscriber wishes to sell the  
farm at once. The price is \$10,000.

Waterbury Mutual Fire Insurance Co.  
WATERBURY, Vt. — — — — — MAINE.  
THIS Company has been duly organized, agreeable to the  
Charter. Its operations are conducted by the Board of  
Directors. Its funds are invested in the most  
safe and profitable manner. It is a rare chance for  
a man who wants to make a home for himself and  
family. The price is \$10,000. The subscriber  
wishes to sell the company at once. The price is  
\$10,000. The subscriber wishes to sell the company  
at once. The price is \$10,000.

Cherry Pectoral.  
A rare chance for a man who wants to make a home  
for himself and family. The price is \$10,000. The  
subscriber wishes to sell the company at once. The  
price is \$10,000. The subscriber wishes to sell the  
company at once. The price is \$10,000.

## Protection for the People.

## The American Lightning Rod Company.

WOULD inform the public that they are now prepared  
(through effect of the new law) to supply the  
country with the most substantial manner, their  
LIGHTNING RODS, for such as may desire a good  
protection for their buildings.

These rods are made of American iron, and are  
guaranteed to be perfect. They are used by  
thousands of people in all parts of the country.  
It is a rare chance for a man who wants to  
make a home for himself and family. The price  
is \$10,000. The subscriber wishes to sell the  
company at once. The price is \$10,000.

RECOMMENDATIONS.  
We give below a few of the numerous certificates we have  
received relative to the value of these rods—  
J. W. L. WOOD, Boston, Mass.

Waterbury Mutual Fire Insurance Co.  
WATERBURY, Vt. — — — — — MAINE.  
THIS Company has been duly organized, agreeable to the  
Charter. Its operations are conducted by the Board of  
Directors. Its funds are invested in the most  
safe and profitable manner. It is a rare chance for  
a man who wants to make a home for himself and  
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